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OUT OF DOORS FOR WOMEN

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PLANTARUM PHANEROGAMARUM NOMINA ET SYNONIMA
OMNIUM GENERUM ET SPECIERUM A LINNAEO USQUE
AD ANNUM MDCCCLXXXV COMPLECTENS NOMINE
RECEPTO AUCTORE PATRIA UNICUIQUE
PLANTAE SUBJECTIS

SUMPTIBUS
BEATI CAROLI ROBERTI DARWIN

DUCTU ET CONSILIO
JOSEPHI D. HOOKER

CONFECIT
B. D. JACKSON

The printing of Part II is well advanced, and the completion of the whole work may be expected during 1894.

The following communication from SIR JOSEPH HOOKER, F.R.S., etc., etc., explains the origin, plan and purpose of this important and comprehensive undertaking:

"SHORTLY before his death Mr. Darwin informed me of his intention to devote a considerable sum in aid or furtherance of some work of utility to biological science; and to provide for its completion, should this not be accomplished during his lifetime. He also informed me that the difficulties he had experienced in accurately designating the many plants which he had studied, and ascertaining their native countries, had suggested to him the compilation of an INDEX TO THE NAMES AND AUTHORITIES OF ALL KNOWN FLOWERING PLANTS AND THEIR COUNTRIES, as a work of supreme importance to students of systematic and geographical botany and to horticulturists, as a fitting object of the fulfilment of his intentions.

"I have only to add that, at his request, I undertook to direct and supervise such a work; and that it is being carried out at the herbarium of the royal gardens, Kew, with the aid of the staff of that establishment."

JOS. D. HOOKER.

London: Henry Froude, Clarendon Press Warehouse, Amen Corner, E.C.

FUN WITH THE GOURDS.

If you want a regular circus in the back yard, invest a dime in a package of mixed gourd seeds and plant by a picket fence. Train them along, and if you pour dishwater around the roots every day the first surprise comes, to see the things grow, perhaps shutting out an ugly back yard next door, and also being a pretty background for marigolds, asters or zinnias planted in front. Some sunny morning take a view of your fence covered with the prettily shaped leaves and the nest-egg gourds so white hanging all over it, mixed with the large yellow flowers, and however "blue," you will take a more cheerful view of things. Furthermore, the vine has something for every member of the family. Grandma can darn her stockings on a small gourd; mother can use them for nest eggs; the artistic daughter can carve pretty boxes and cups, and paint pictures on the hard, smooth surface; the little girls can make a whole yard of animals out of the small ones, using matches or toothpicks for legs; the boy can make a curiosity for his cabinet by putting a bottle over the bud: it will expand and fill the space, and the other boys will wonder how such a big thing could be put into such small quarters. Then there are dippers, dish cloths, and a host of other things that can be puzzled out, and you will find your gourd vine a regular picnic for the family.—SISTER GRACIOUS.

ROSES.

So many flower lovers are afraid to plant ever-blooming roses that I must tell what nine small plants I set this spring have done. With the exception of two Clothilde Soupers they were of different colors, and from the middle of June to the middle of September one hundred and eighty perfect buds and blossoms have been cut from those nine plants; there are twelve buds now, but a few intensely hot, windy days caused some of them to be more or less imperfect, while some blighted entirely.

Not enough has been said in favor of beautiful pink-hearted Clothilde Soupert. I believe three plants would furnish bud or blossom every day in the season. As I write the room is filled with the delicious fragrance of a half dozen blossoms, and I stop

every few moments to admire them. The soil for the bed was enriched with thoroughly rotted manure, then fearing it might not be rich enough manure water was given once a week.

In cutting, only two or three eyes were left, which gave long stems for the flowers and resulted in compact, bushy plants, which started new growth almost immediately. In midsummer a mulching two inches deep was put over the whole bed, and it was watered thoroughly twice a week.

As for insect enemies, perhaps a dozen slugs picked off early in the season were the only things that troubled them. Had the slugs been bad, kerosene emulsion would have disposed of them. The secret of fighting insect pests successfully is to be watchful and begin early.

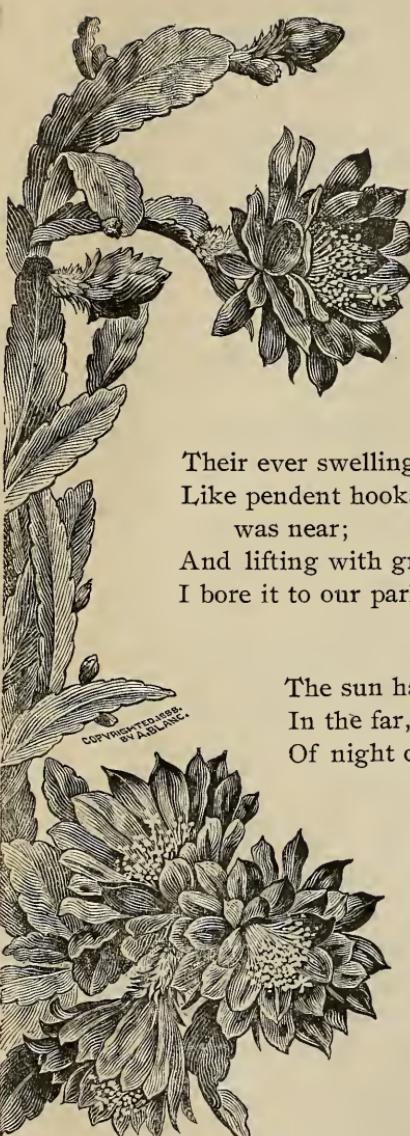
If you love roses, plant some ever-bloomers next spring, and your heart will be gladdened every day with the beautiful, fragrant blossoms.—RUTH RAMON.

*THE NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS.

There grows beneath my window a strange plant,
Which I have cherished now for many years,
Guarding it closely when the frosts are due,
And in the spring restoring to its houseside place.
It has but little beauty; its green stems
Are long and flat and leafless, and they branch
Without regard for order or for size;
For some go spindling up, mere flattened rods,
While others droop, and almost seem to hang
Like narrow, fleshy leaves with scalloped sides,
And every year reveals fresh oddities of growth.
In short, it is a dull, uncommon, graceless plant,
Saving a certain freshness and a green vitality,
And one would wonder, as I did myself,
If it were really worthy of such waiting for.

One day this summer as we walked among our plants,
An eye, more keen than mine, noticed a change
In the green stems, and as we looked, we saw

*These lines refer to the Queen cactus, a species of *Phyllocactus*, formerly called a *Cereus*. The true night-blooming *Cereus*, *C. Grandiflorus*, has round, slightly angular stems instead of flattened joints. The flowers of both are very beautiful and fragrant, of nearly equal size, and night-blooming.—EDITOR.



Some thirty tiny buds upon the edges
 Of the maturer branches; flesh-colored buds,
 No longer than a thimble, and more slender.
 From day to day, from week to week they grew
 And lengthened rapidly, hanging down
 As if in modest self-distrust; but soon,
 Plucking a little courage for the event,
 Their ever swelling tips began to turn, and hung
 Like pendent hooks; and then we knew the hour
 was near;
 And lifting with great care the sunken pot,
 I bore it to our parlor, at the close of day.

The sun had set; the stars began to appear
 In the far, unknown heaven, and the peace
 Of night came brooding o'er the land,
 Hushing the song of bird, closing
 the flower's petals,
 And bidding the tired earth be still
 and rest.
 Within our humble room there was
 another influence.
 Quickly, as the light faded in the western sky,
 Those wondrous buds began to open,
 And the life which long had
 loitered

In those ill-shapen branches seemed to move
 With ever quickening pulses. In an hour
 The tips had parted; in another, we could look within,
 While a rich perfume, sweet as from the groves of
 paradise,

Filled all the room; and ere the midnight came,
The flowers that were that night to reach maturity
With widely opened petals stood revealed:

Oh, wondrous sight! White as the driven snow,
Pure as an angel's pinion,—wondrous pure,—
With ranks of thread-like stamens, tipped with gold,
And in the center, one white star, while round
Stood many pink-tinged sepals, like fair guards
Waiting upon the queen in all her majesty.

Thus the strange old plant repaid my years of waiting;
For in a single night it was transformed
Into a thing of beauty, and was weighted down
With the most heavenly flowers that mortal eyes
have seen;

Flowers which in beauty and in glory seemed
Too pure, too wonderful for this sad earth,
And, like the stars, belonged to heaven.

The morning dawned at length, and the sun's light
Came streaming through the eastern windows,
But the flowers hung limp and scentless. Much I
mourned

That such rare beauty was so transitory;
But my soul learned a great lesson:
Faithful let me be; year after year,
According to the Power that orders, let my life
Grow and become developed. It may seem
Only a common life, devoid, perchance, of grace and
beauty,

And men may wonder, I may wonder too,
Why God should spare it, and from storms defend.
But when the time has fully come,
And earth's last sun has set, and heaven's stars
Begin to show their beckoning light, oh then,
Even in an hour, may come a wondrous change;
And from this body, dull and cold and still,
May blossom forth the soul, so wondrous fair
That heaven itself shall joy to have it there.

JOSIAH KEEP.

AN INEXHAUSTIBLE REALM OF BEAUTY.

THE microscope has developed, or rather enabled us to see, a new world within our world, otherwise quite unknown. Especially in the structure of Algae and other cryptogamous plants has it revealed a world of wonder to the observant mind, and calls for no less praise than the telescope, which brings the heavenly bodies into our neighborhood in a manner capable of our study as well as wonder. Mrs. Somerville says of some microscopic plants: "Numerous as these plants are, the valves of each genus have their own peculiar ornaments, consisting of the most beautiful and symmetrical designs, which are impressed upon the young valves when they are in a plastic state. Rows of round or oval spots disposed in parallel lines are peculiar to some; others are covered with hexagonal forms of the most perfect structure. A faint idea only can be formed of the variety and beauty of the engravings on diatoms."

All this beauty was never seen by the unassisted eye. The beauty and delicacy of the network, the production of spores which serve the purpose of seeds, the microscope alone reveals, and puts an end to the adage or the perplexing conundrum of a person going incognito and being compared to the invisible fern seed. Again to quote from Mrs. Somerville: "The structure of marine Algae is entirely cellular. Deprived of vascular tubes, they can have no circulation of sap, consequently they derive their nourishment by absorption throughout their whole surface from the medium in which they live; for their root, or rather fulcrum, only serves to fix them to the rocks and stones to prevent them from being buffeted by the waves. Since solar light and heat decrease rapidly with the depth, each family of Algae has a zone peculiar to itself."

"MESEMBRYANTHEMUM ÆQUILATERALE HAWORTH."

A LONG name for a plant almost as familiar to San Diegans as the checkerberry is to a Maine-ite. The little folks call it the "Spanish strawberry," from a fancied likeness in flavor of its fleshy seed pod to their favorite fruit. It is an evergreen creeping plant. Its leaves, equally three-sided and very thick,

make a solid mat on the ground. The many-petaled red flowers are large, and so profuse that a bed of them is a perfect blaze of color. It is a plant easily grown, yet not the less valuable because of the ease with which it adapts itself to the rocky side hill or the sandy plain. It requires but little moisture, yet delights in loose soil, and is to be found on all the dunes along the sea-coast.

Twelve or fourteen years ago, during a water famine on the grounds of the State University at Berkeley, the expensive grass lawns were dispensed with, and terraces were built and planted with this Mesembryanthemum. No signs "Keep off the grass" were needed. The most venturesome of students had no desire to tread on the juicy importation. Some one dubbed it "the faculty onion," and as such it is known to this day in college song and fable.

As a border plant it is easily kept trimmed and neat; and for rockeries or the face of a rugged cliff or bank it makes a most picturesque draping. It will grow down to the very edge of the salt water, and is thus particularly valuable on grounds sloping to the beach, as at Coronado.—*OUR TIMES*.

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

THE Women's Exchange at San Diego exhibits some beautiful paintings of our wild flowers, among them the Butterfly tulip and the great Romneya poppy being specially artistic.

THE women of California have petitioned the newspapers of San Francisco to be purer. There is need for a more wholesome tone in the newspapers of all large cities, and if the women will use their united influence some improvement in this respect must be the ultimate outcome.

SAN DIEGO has for several years past had an annual chrysanthemum exhibit that would be a credit to a larger city. They have consisted wholly of the selected varieties grown by Miss K. O. Sessions, who showed a splendid assortment this year at her grounds on the city park.

THE Citrograph, once considered the best country newspaper in America, has added a women's department, conducted by Mary Lynde Craig. Redlands is getting to be too large a town now for

the Citrograph to be called a country newspaper — a fact largely due to said paper, be it said.

ONE of our coast women has raised over a ton of sweet pea seed this season, which nets from 25 to 75 cents per pound.

MISS ANNA ASHER has the honor of being first on our list of subscribers. Her father, Mr. J. M. Asher, is well known in horticultural circles, and was the first to engage in the nursery business in San Diego county. Miss Asher is also likely to become well known from her efforts at commercial floriculture.

Beneath what friendly or what baneful star
 Your journey through the world began
 Ask not; nor, if you sow or if you reap,
 The wind and clouds too closely scan.

E. E.

NOTES FROM OUR TIMES.

KEROSENE emulsion will eradicate the black and jungle scales if used in good season.

CARNATION seeds germinate very rapidly planted in river sand and placed under glass. Less than a week, if the seed is quite fresh.

IT IS a slow process, that of growing cacti from seed, but if you enjoy surprises a package will give you amusement in watching the development of the little plants.

IN SEVERAL experiments tried in rooting pineapples from cuttings, the greatest success has been with a plant rooted in water and carefully transferred to a pot filled with sandy soil.

SOME one might make a specialty of growing herbs, with profit, in the neighborhood of San Diego. All for sale in drug stores or groceries are imported from the Eastern states.

A FORMULA given by Eben E. Rexford for making kerosene emulsion, and which we have used successfully, is as follows: One part slightly sour milk, two parts kerosene. Thoroughly agitate until a white jelly shows that the liquids have united. Use one quart of this to twenty-five or thirty quarts of water, for spraying. Some plants will bear a stronger solution than oth-

ers, and to prevent injuring the plant it is well to test the strength by spraying a small portion and leaving it for an hour or two to see the effect.

DO NOT fail to have a few ferns in your winter gardens. A very strong fern for decorative purposes is *Pteris argyrasea*, while or use with cut flowers *Axiantum cuneatum* is very popular.

CANNAS should always be planted in large groups. They are very effective, if color is considered in the arrangement. We particularly enjoy those with bronzed foliage, while the new dwarf French varieties have as handsome flowers as can be imagined.

RIVERSIDE has a manufactory of perfumes, and from a sample recently received of rose-geranium oil we judge that Manager Charles Froude will find a ready market for his wares. This is an industry that properly belongs to our temperate climate, and we prophesy that a very few years will pass before our products will rival those of "Sunny France."

THE Christmas season is at hand. To be sure, with pleasant weather and with lovely flowers on every hand, red berries and the usual spruce and cedar accompaniments seem almost unseasonable, yet for the sake of the charm of old association we hope every home in San Diego will have its bunch of holly and sprig of mistletoe, and much holiday cheer.

THIS is the proper season of the year to plant herbs for household use. Nothing can be more pleasurable and at the same time useful than a few carefully selected herbs for culinary and medicinal purposes. Anise, caraway, dill, sweet marjoram, sage and summer savory will find their place in the cook's stores, while catnip, lavender, rosemary and rue have medicinal virtues not to be seconded.

"CHRISTMAS" suggests "Christmas tree," and that "evergreens," and thus we come to the care of evergreen trees. Young evergreens like to be well shaded. Trees in boxes as they come from the nurseries can be cheaply covered with an awning of cheese cloth, which permits the air and light to penetrate without the direct rays of the sun baking the ground and scorching the tender plants. When transplanted they should have temporary shades placed over them for some time, the additional expense of thus caring for them being offset by the larger percentage of thrifty growing trees insured:

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA NOTES.

J. R. CAMPBELL of Redlands is credited with having raised a lot of sweet potatoes thirty-five and one-half inches long.

THE citrus fruit crop of Southern California this year is estimated at two million boxes. The Florida yield is estimated at four million boxes.

TOURISTS are already beginning to overrun Southern California towns, and a regular invasion is promised by them later on. They are all said to be coming to San Diego, and they should.

RIVERSIDE, Orange and Ventura counties have each 1,000 square feet apportioned to them in the Southern California Midwinter Fair building; San Bernardino, San Diego and Santa Barbara counties each 2,000 square feet, and Los Angeles county has the balance.

It is proposed that the Southern California Editorial Association shall hold the annual session in Los Angeles January 9, 1894, at which to elect officers and new members and transact other business, and then to hold a social session in February or March at the Midwinter Exposition in San Francisco.

OVER 44,000 tons of sugar beets were raised at Chino this year. Anaheim and vicinity added over 7,000 tons to the output of the Chino sugar factory. The result in sugar is estimated at 7,550 tons, which loaded in cars would make a train about five miles long. San Diego is offered such a factory, and if the land owners near San Diego are not near-sighted we shall have one soon.

THE LEMONADE TREE.

RHUS INTEGRIFOLIA is a shrub or small tree peculiar to the coast region of Southern California, where it sometimes forms a short trunk four feet in diameter. The bark is useful for tanning purposes, but it is most noted for the abundance of berries which it produces. The berries are dull scarlet, coated with an oily white substance possessing great acidity. These berries placed in water form a cooling, delicious drink closely resembling lemonade in flavor.

RHUS OVATA is an ovate-leaved shrub or small tree which takes the place of the preceding in the mountain and desert districts of Southern California. It forms a more symmetrical plant and the coating to the sour berries is a rich sugary substance, formerly gathered by Indians for sugar.

THE POETS' CROWNS.

God said, " My poets shall look out on life,
 With eyes made clear by floods of burning tears.
 Their feet shall pass where trial, storm and strife
 Shake weaker souls with fears."

And on the brow of every child of song
 The mark appears, the dreamer's crown of flame;
 Calling forever from the careless throng
 To the high hill of fame.

But every soul bearing the poet-seal
 Is tried by fire, and anguish deep and long.
 Such souls alone have power to hold and feel
 The bitter gift of song.

CLARE BEATRICE ST. GEORGE.

San Diego, Nov. 28, 1893.

THE SEA TO THE SKY RESPONDS.

I sit by my window o'erlooking the bay
 While round me the salt breezes laughingly play
 And the leaves and the flowers gracefully sway.

Calm are the blue waves beneath the blue skies—
 Calm as the heart that on heaven relies
 And " Thy will be done " forever replies.

E. E.

THE SPANISH "TOYON," or Christmas berry (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), is a beautiful evergreen shrub, bearing a profusion of scarlet edible berries at Christmas time. The fruit is decidedly ornamental and with the dark green foliage is much used as a substitute for holly in California. The berries have a bitter bytaste but are considered agreeable by many. The shrub deserves more attention for ornamental planting or for hedges.

THE ALBINO TUBEROSE.

THIS distinct and valuable variety of the single tuberoose received a certificate of merit from the Society of American Florists in 1887. The distinctive features are such as have made it one of the most popular of summer cut flowers in the city where it originated for the past eight or ten years. The individual florets are of the purest white inside and out, even in the hottest sun; the petals recurve gently and gracefully; the flower spike is very large and evenly filled and quite frequently branched, and two or more flower stalks often come out of the same individual bulb. It is entirely free from the brown tint on the back of the petal, the tube and expanded sepals being of the purest white, which suggested its name to the committee which awarded it a certificate of merit.

We are indebted to the originators, the Michel Plant and Bulb Company of St. Louis, for the accompanying illustration of this handsome plant.

ONE ought to have a good memory after one has told a lie.

FIFTY-FIVE potatoes, weighing 125 pounds, will be exhibited at the Midwinter Fair by a Carson, Nevada, man. The largest one weighs 1 pound 2 ounces.

THE farmer of the future will be a woman, if Michigan affords a basis for prophecy. In Wayne county alone there are 220 women farmers, and in the whole state 8,707, with an ownership of 670,439 acres. The value of the land is estimated at \$43,500,000, and the earnings of the women aggregate \$4,354,500.



ORCHARD AND HIVE.

THE question frequently asked about the effect of bee-keeping upon grapes and other fruit, brings up rather distinctly in the writer's mind a discussion on that subject that took place before the Pennsylvania State Horticultural Society in 1982.

At the request of a member Mr. Raphael Sherfy read a short paper entitled "Should Fruit-growers Encourage Bee-keeping?" After a brief but careful and very impartial review of the subject, in consideration of the evidence offered by some of the highest authority and by his own observations, he answered the question in the affirmative. Never having at that time given the subject much attention, and considering the essayist's logic and authority good, I was totally unprepared for the result of the reading.

Immediately on its completion one of the most prominent members said:

"I kept bees until last season. Found them very destructive to fruit, and was glad to get rid of them. I saved at least \$500 on my crop last season."

To the question then raised as to whether any one had positive evidence if the bee ever punctured the skin of fruit, the following reply was made:

"Any one who wishes positive evidence on this subject can obtain it at Germantown. There is scarcely a home without its grapes, and plenty of evidence that they are destroyed by bees. Bumble-bees are known to slit long-tubed flowers in search of honey. Where bees are numerous and flowers scarce, grapes will be attacked and vines will be stripped entire."

This statement, of itself important in that it received the indorsement of high authority on the subject, was still further strengthened by the position of others on the subject, notably among them being the president of the society.

Among other testimony offered one related having actually seen bees in the act of puncturing the skins of perfectly sound grapes, while others had been forced to adopt the plan of bagging the unripe clusters. Two cases were cited in which the matter reached the local courts, and was in both instances decided against the bees. It was very evident

that the general opinion was against the introduction of the hive into fruit neighborhoods, although the bees were not without their advocates, one of whom mentioned noticing that in cases where grape vines were used to furnish shade for the apiary, while the outside of the vines were devastated by the rosebug, the side next to the bees was undisturbed and the crop absolutely uninjured. There was an evident inclination to doubt the probability of extensive damage in times when honey was plenty, and to give the bees the benefit of the doubt, but the ground was held that bees could and under certain circumstances would injure and destroy perfectly sound fruit.

In 1885, if I remember correctly, a systematic examination of this subject was made under the direction of the department of agriculture, the results of which ought to be fully presented to every fruit grower and bee keeper. For the purpose of making a complete test a house was erected 16 feet long, 10 wide, with 8-foot posts. Each end contained a large door and each side a door that could be raised on hinges at pleasure. Screen doors hung within the end doors, and wire cloth covered the openings of the sides, thus making the house absolutely bee-proof. At the same time the opening of both side and end doors rendered the room about the same in regard to light and temperature as out of doors, every effort being made to counterfeit the natural conditions under which the bees do their work. Shelving was ar-

ranged along the sides, upon which were placed plates of fruit in all the different stages of maturity, from green to dead ripe. Peaches, pears, plums and grapes were thus introduced, and clusters of grapes of various kinds, some sound, others stung by insects, were suspended from the ceiling.

About the first of September three colonies of bees, one Italian and two hybrid, were transferred from their hives to hives of empty combs. This change was made as quietly and quickly as possible, that they might not have time to transfer much honey with them. These hives were then set in the prepared house. A wood stove was introduced and a high temperature maintained for several hours each day. Everything possible was done to imitate the conditions of nature in the time of a severe drought. After the bees were brought to a condition of extreme thirst and hunger the house was kept locked and the key carried by Mr. Nelson W. McLain, apicultural agent under the department of agriculture.

Every inducement that attraction or necessity could create was tried to test the ability of the bees to partake of the fruit. It was constantly swarming with bees, that which was originally sound remaining so, that which had been broken being appropriated by the hungry searchers so far as their ability made it possible. There seemed to be no effort to break through the skin—at least no success. Every crack and puncture was speedily drained of its juices to the film that separated the broken from the unbroken segments, and then abandoned.

Of the grapes introduced there were the Niagara, the Delaware, the Rogers No. 10, Rogers No. 14, Rogers No. 15, Rogers No.—, Taylor, Ives, Lady, Hartford, Martha, Concord, Northern Muscadine, Vergennes, Brighton, Pocklington, Worden, Isabella, Diana, Syrians and three others. Of these, the

bees took no more interest in the thin than in the thick skinned varieties. Even when the skin was removed the inner film proved to be ample protection, and after the outer juice was lapped up, hung undisturbed until dried up. Where punctures were made with fine needles the juices that seeped out were taken but no effort made to enlarge the orifice.

Clusters of grapes were thickly coated with honey and introduced. They would be attacked ravenously until the surface was lapped entirely clean of the sweet fluid and then abandoned. From fruit punctured with a darning needle the juice was taken as far down as the bees could reach and a depression appeared on the surface, but the hole was not enlarged.

The conclusions to which his numerous experiments led Mr. McLain to come were about as follows:

First—Bees do not injure perfect fruit.

Second—They do not attack that which has been punctured by the ovipositing of other insects until the development of the larva induces a partial decay.

Third—The damage to grapes that have burst is gauged by the extent of the fracture.

Fourth—That as the only conditions under which their ravages are at all extensive are such that in themselves practically destroy the value of the fruit, the bees may be introduced into the vicinity of orchards without apprehension.

When the fruit is in a very advanced stage of overripeness and the skin burst the damage from bees may be considerable. But, as the damage of such food to the bees is about equally great, the experimenter very sensibly remarks that the bees should be confined for a few days and the grapes picked, adding that “it would be advantageous to the grape grower to secure his grapes from the ravage of decay, and advantageous to the bee keeper to secure his bees from the ravages of disease.”

WILDER GRAHAME.

LITERARY NOTES

AMONG the American magazines devoted to floriculture Meehan's Monthly is one of the most beautiful, artistically and in character of contents.

THE Review of Reviews is an epitome of the current newspaper history of the day, and more than that, a meaty magazine suited to the digestion of all classes.

THE Independent every week and this magazine once a month, for only \$3.25 a year. This will give a family a whole library of good reading for a small sum of money.

MR. HOWELLS has given the title of "My Literary Passions" to his literary autobiography which he has written for the Ladies' Home Journal, and will begin in the next issue of that magazine.

LIPPINCOTT'S Magazine for November contains a novel by Mrs. Hungerford ("The Duehess") entitled "An Unsatisfactory Lover." "Progress in Local Transportation," by Lewis M. Haupt, in this number, is worthy of special mention.

DEMOREST'S Family magazine is a luxury which few women would voluntarily deny themselves. Our magazine with Demorest's for only \$2.25 a year. Generous monthly dividends are assured—generous in both a literary and an artistic sense.

"If you don't see what you want," it's likely as not true "it's because you haven't asked for Godey's, 'America's first magazine'"; but you can have both this magazine and Godey's for \$3.00 a year. Ladies are appreciative of Godey's literary contents, and of the fashion reviews especially.

THE November number of the Californian is refreshingly interesting in its large variety of contributions. The magazine continually savors of the fresh and vigorous spirit of the Pacific slope. "Ir-

rigation in California," "California at the World's Fair," "Football in the West," "Parks and Reservations," and "Chinese Fisheries in California" are the subjects of some of the articles John Vance Cheney, Professor G. N. Richardson, Clifford Howard, Arthur Inkersley and J. H. Gilmour are among the contributors. "Village Life in Mexico," by Mr. Inkersley, is delightfully illustrated and well written.

For the children's easy corner the little magazine called Child-Garden, of story, song and play, is just the thing. Child-Garden! that's a funny name, isn't it! Well, it is a kindergarten magazine for children, and the only magazine of the kind in the world. It has thirty-two fine pages each month, printed on large paper, full of pictures, and tells all the wonderful things the children do in the kindergartens. And the stories! there never were better ones told—so full of fun, and earnest. Have papa or mamma send \$1.00 for this magazine, to the Kindergarten Literature Company, Woman's Temple, Chicago.

THE Ladies' Home Journal says: The Lenox library in New York City, through Mr. John S. Kennedy, has purchased the library of the late George Bancroft, the historian. The payment (\$80,000) will be made out of the legacy of the late Mrs. R. L. Stuart. In his will Mr. Bancroft directed that his books, manuscripts, etc., should be offered to Congress for \$75,000. The Senate accepted the offer, but the House did not, so the documents were offered for sale elsewhere.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA BOOKS.

We have received from the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles a copy of two books recently issued for circulation at the World's Fair and for general distribution in the East.

The Southern California book, entitled "The Land of Sunshine," is a beautiful

work of 116 pages, containing twenty-four handsome full-page illustrations and a copperplate map. It is full of valuable statistics and descriptive matter about Southern California. We are informed that this book is not intended for distribution in California, but that any one desiring copies to be sent to friends in the East can have it done by sending to the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce the names of such parties, together with five cents for postage on the book for each name. Seventy-five thousand copies of this book were issued, of which 50,000 will be distributed in Chicago, and the remaining 25,000 will be sent to the East by the method above mentioned.

The Los Angeles county book is issued by the Board of Supervisors for distribution at the World's Fair. It is a neat pamphlet of thirty-two pages, and contains a number of fine illustrations and a map of the county, together with a general description of the county and its resources.

Both books were written by Harry Ellington Brook, the author of "Southern California" and "Irrigation in Southern California."

THE CALIFORNIA FUCHSIA.

The California fuchsia, as it is called (*Zauschneria Californica* of botanists), is a favorite plant in English gardens. A recent writer in London Garden says:

"This plant has bloomed continuously with me for the last two months, and is still smothered with its bright drooping flowers. It is one of the best dry-weather things we have for the rockery. Here there is no necessity to protect in any way during the winter, as it is perfectly hardy and increases readily, the creeping sucker-like roots throwing up an abundance of stocky growths, which if dug up carefully at almost any time of the year seldom fail to grow."

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—From a German horticultural journal.

EXTRACTS OF CORRESPONDENCE.**FROM A MAIDEN.**

Editor OUT OF DOORS FOR WOMEN:

I enjoyed the first number of your magazine very much, and think that the plan you have outlined is one that will surely "take." Is poultry raising too insignificant for a department? Many women are engaged in that work as a means of livelihood. San Diego county has many women farmers, you know. Fruit culture is as suitably a woman's work as dressmaking, and I like it better! (The fact that I've just finished some long postponed needlework accounts for this last sentiment.)

Very sincerely yours,

MISS DEL MAR.

FROM A WIFE.

Editor OUT OF DOORS FOR WOMEN:

I liked your magazine so much. It certainly has a field, and—most difficult of all successes—stays in that field most of the time. If there is any way in which I can be of use in the new magazine I should be only too delighted.

MRS. ARIZONA.

FROM A MAN.

Editor OUT OF DOORS FOR WOMEN:

I would say a few words of encouragement about your new magazine. A magazine with that heading at the present time must meet with favor when so great an army of women are eager for that class of reading. It will require a large amount of thought and discretion to place it on a firm basis, and I think you could do it if your mind is not too much occupied with other things. HON. DE LOS ANGELES.

FIFTY-TWO DIVIDENDS.

As a general thing investors are pleased to receive only two dividends a year, and if they are paid with regularity are fully satisfied. When one, however, can receive fifty-two dividends in a year upon an investment of only three dollars, the matter deserves very serious attention.

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The subscription price of The Independent is only three dollars a year or at that rate for any part of a year, and a sample copy will be sent to any person free by addressing The Independent, New York City.

THE Santa Fe company has subscribed \$10,000 to the Midwinter Fair.

PRIZES ON PATENTS.

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Would you like to make twenty-five hundred dollars? If you would, read carefully what follows and you may see a way to do it.

The Press Claims Company devotes much attention to patents. It has handled thousands of applications for inventions, but it would like to handle thousands more. There is plenty of inventive talent at large in this country, needing nothing but encouragement to produce practical results. That encouragement the Press Claims Company proposes to give.

NOT SO HARD AS IT SEEKS.

A patent strikes most people as an appallingly formidable thing. The idea is that an inventor must be a natural genius, like Edison or Bell; that he must devote years to delving in complicated mechanical problems and that he must spend a fortune on delicate experiments before he can get a new device to a patentable degree of perfection. This delusion the company desires to dispel. It desires to get into the head of the public a clear comprehension of the fact that it is not the great, complex, and expensive inventions that bring the best returns to their authors, but the little, simple, and cheap ones—the things that seem so absurdly trivial that the average citizen would feel somewhat ashamed of bringing them to the attention of the Patent Office.

Edison says that the profits he has received from the patents on all his marvelous inventions have not been sufficient to pay the cost of his experiments. But the man who conceived the idea of fastening a bit of rubber cord to a child's ball, so that it would come back to the hand when thrown, made a fortune out of his scheme. The modern sewing-machine is a miracle of ingenuity—the product of the toil of hundreds of busy brains through a hundred and fifty years, but the whole brilliant result rests upon the simple device of putting the eye of the needle at the point instead of at the other end.

THE LITTLE THINGS THE MOST VALUABLE.

Comparatively few people regard themselves as inventors, but almost everybody has been struck, at one time or another, with ideas that seemed calculated to reduce some of the little

frictions of life. Usually such ideas are dismissed without further thought.

"Why don't the railroad company make its car windows so that they can be slid up and down without breaking the passengers' backs?" exclaims the traveler. "If I were running the road I would make them in such a way."

"What was the man that made this saucepan thinking of?" grumbles the cook. "He never had to work over a stove, or he would have known how it ought to have been fixed."

"Hang such a collar button!" growls the man who is late for breakfast. "If I were in the business I'd make buttons that wouldn't slip out, or break off, or gouge out the back of my neck."

And then the various sufferers forget about their grievances and begin to think of something else. If they would sit down at the next convenient opportunity, put their ideas about car windows, saucepans, and collar buttons into practical shape, and then apply for patents, they might find themselves as independently wealthy as the man who invented the iron umbrella ring, or the one who patented the fifteen puzzle

A TEMPTING OFFER.

To induce people to keep track of their bright ideas and see what there is in them, the Press Claims Company has resolved to offer a prize.

To the person who submits to it the simplest and most promising invention, from a commercial point of view, the company will give twenty-five hundred dollars in cash, in addition to refunding the fees for securing the patent.

It will also advertise the invention free of charge.

This offer is subject to the following conditions:

Every competitor must obtain a patent for his invention through the company. He must first apply for a preliminary search, the cost of which will be five dollars. Should this search show his invention to be unpatentable, he can withdraw without further expense. Otherwise he will be expected to complete his application and take out a patent in the regular way. The total expense, including Government and Bureau fees, will be seventy dollars. For this, whether he secures the prize or not, the inventor will have a patent that ought to be a valuable property to him. The prize will be awarded by a jury consisting of three reputable patent attorneys of Washington. Intending competitors should fill out the following blank, and forward it with their application:

"_____, _____, 1893.

"I submit the within described invention in competition for the Twenty-five hundred Dollar Prize offered by the Press Claims Company.

"_____."

NO BLANKS IN THIS COMPETITION.

This is a competition of rather an unusual nature. It is common to offer prizes for the best story, or picture, or architectural plan, all the

competitors risking the loss of their labor and the successful one merely selling his for the amount of the prize. But the Press Claims Company's offer is something entirely different. Each person is asked merely to help himself, and the one who helps himself to the best advantage is to be rewarded for doing it. The prize is only a stimulus to do something that would be well worth doing without it. The architect whose competitive plan for a club house on a certain corner is not accepted has spent his labor on something of very little use to him. But the person who patents a simple and useful device in the Press Claims Company's competition, need not worry if he fail to secure the prize. He has a substantial result to show for his work—one that will command its value in the market at any time.

The plain man who uses any article in his daily work ought to know better how to improve it than the mechanical expert who studies it only from the theoretical point of view. Get rid of the idea that an improvement can be too simple to be worth patenting. The simpler the better. The person who best succeeds in combining simplicity and popularity, will get the Press Claims Company's twenty-five hundred dollars.

The responsibility of this company may be judged from the fact that its stock is held by about three hundred of the leading newspapers of the United States.

Address the Press Claims Company, John Wedderburn, managing attorney, 618 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

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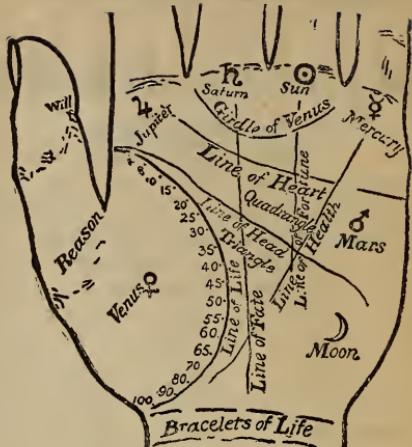
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